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大正四年三月三十日

10 CENTS

## BIRKENHEAD STORY RE-ACTED AT VERY NEARLY SAME SPOT

Middlesex Battalion Show  
Strict Discipline When  
Tyndareus Mined

ALL LIVES SAVED

Troops Muster on Deck And  
'Standing Easy,' Sing  
Till Boats Launched

TROOPER SALVED

Holt Liner of 11,000 Tons;  
Makes Simonstown Under  
Own Steam

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The story of the Tyndareus has been published this morning. It forms the theme for leaders which eulogize the bravery of the officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment and the seamanship of the officers of the ship.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The transport Tyndareus (11,000 tons, Holt Line, Ltd.), with a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on board, struck a mine, on the 9th, off Cape Agulhas, in Cape Colony. A strong south-easterly gale was blowing.

The vessel began to settle. After the explosion, her propellers were showing.

The men of the Middlesex Regiment paraded in perfect order, the roll was called and the order: "Stand easy!" given. The whole battalion sang.

Two steamers dispatched to the rescue arrived in half-an-hour. Although faced with the probability of imminent death, the troops maintained the same steadfast courage and discipline.

The incident occurred in the vicinity of the spot where the transport Birkenhead was lost. Thanks to the devotion and perseverance of the Captain, officers and engineers, the Tyndareus was saved and reached Simonstown under her own steam, with two holds flooded and another leaking. The troops were landed by the steamers.

The King has expressed his deep admiration for all ranks in upholding the cherished tradition of the Birkenhead.

## 'Down With William!' Russian Workers' Cry

Manifesto to World Denounces  
Aspirations for Conquest;  
Determined in War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 29.—The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a manifesto to the people of all countries, particularly the Germans, denouncing the aspirations for conquest by the ruling classes.

The Labor leader Tschelidze said: "The watchword of our manifesto is 'Down With William!' In addressing the Germans, we have not loosed grasp of our rifles."

The Ministers of the Provisional Government took the oath of office, in the Senate, today, swearing to serve faithfully and justly the people and the Russian State; sacredly guarding its liberty, rights, honor and dignity; refraining from all attempts to restore the old regime; swearing to take all measures to convolve a Constituent Assembly at the soonest possible opportunity on the basis of universal, direct, equal, secret suffrage; to transfer to that Assembly all the authority provisionally exercised by the Government and to bow to the will of the people, as expressed in that Assembly, regarding the form of Government and the fundamental laws of the Russian State.

Gen. Hovart Forced Out

Tokio, March 28.—A Changchun telegram reports:—Lieutenant General Hovart, the general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company at Harbin, has sent in his resignation, forced by the people's party.

## Woman Rifle Champion Teaches Society Women



MISS JUNE HOUGHTON

Miss June Houghton, world's champion woman shot, who has been engaged by several prominent New York society women interested in preparedness to teach them how to use and shoot the regulation army rifle. Several members of the fashionable Colony Club are among those whom Miss Houghton is to instruct. The classes are meeting at one of the militia armories.

## Spain Under Martial Law Following Upon An Appeal to People

Cables Suppressed; Shipping Is  
Stopped; Serious Political  
And Economic Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Reuter's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain. Apparently, the Spanish censorship has suppressed previous telegrams explaining the necessity for this.

Earlier telegrams from Madrid indicate a serious economic and political situation. The Minister of Commerce has stated that the movement of shipping has almost ceased. The importation of coal has ceased.

The Government has issued a proclamation, denouncing as seditious an appeal to the people, the signatories of which have been imprisoned and discussion of which is forbidden. A copy of the appeal referred to has not yet been received in London.

Peking, March 30.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Spanish Legation received a telegram sent from Madrid, on the 29th, stating that the leaders of the Labor Party in Spain have declared a general strike till further notice. The movement had a revolutionary character, which increased on the 28th, following a meeting of the strikers, when serious efforts were made to endanger the Government.

The constitutional guarantees have been suspended and the leaders of the movement arrested and handed over to the judicial authorities. The whole country is perfectly quiet and the Government does not anticipate further difficulties, having confidence in the working classes and serious measures having been taken, which are generally approved.

The whole press is indignant at the unjustifiable attitude of the leaders of the working classes.

## JAPAN'S NEW BUDGET

Tokio, March 29.—On March 28, an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet decided the effective budget for 1917-18 according to which the annual expenditure is Yen 551,105,610 while the annual revenue is Yen 608,639,642.

## Germans Begin Evacuation Of St. Quentin and Prepare Retreat on Flanders Front

Now Devastating Belgian Territory; Haig Adds Villers-Faucon, Saulcourt, Neuville-Bourjonval to Conquests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—A telegram from Paris states that the Germans have evacuated St. Quentin and are burning the villages for miles behind their present lines, indicating a renewal of their retreat. According to information received from a Belgian source, the Germans are destroying the country in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ghent, implying that they are preparing to retire there also.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our cavalry captured the villages of Villers-Faucon and Saulcourt. We drove off an attack at Equancourt, inflicting considerable losses on the Germans.

We established ourselves at two points on the Dolgnes to Lagnicourt road, after a short fight and made progress westward and south-westward of Croisilles, where we met with strong resistance. We carried out successful raids, eastward of Aix-Noulette and northward of Neuville St. Vaast.

## Capture Neuville-Bourjonval

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: After a sharp fight, we captured the village of Neuville-Bourjonval, the enemy losing heavily. Our raiding parties destroyed dug-outs and inflicted casualties on the occupants in the neighborhoods of Arras, Neuville St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle.

Two German aeroplanes were driven down, damaged, during the fighting in the air. Three of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: Our rear-guard advanced, north-east of Bapaume, killed many British and captured fifty-five.

French attacks in the Champagne failed, with sanguinary losses. We frustrated attacks on the west front, on the left bank of the Meuse.

## Consider Croisilles Important

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires today: The enemy continue energetically to resist our attacks on the northern part of their new line. The Germans manifestly regard Croisilles as of great technical importance and are strongly defending it, but they are

hard-pressed and suffering heavy casualties.

They also suffered badly in the capture of Neuville-Bourjonval, eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume. Our casualties were light at both places, owing to good cover enabling us to capture many machine-guns.

Farther south, our out-posts hold Creillers, Saux and Villeveque. Our advance here thus forms a wedge, the apex of which is 5 1/4 miles from St. Quentin.

## Big Gun Work With French

Paris, March 29.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: Between the Somme and the Oise, there have been great reciprocal artillery actions, especially on the Esignay to Benay front. Our fire dispersed working parties south of St. Quentin.

In the Champagne, after a violent bombardment west of Maisons-de-Champagne, the Germans attacked in strength and gained a footing in some of our first line elements. Our fire smashed all their attempts on Maisons-de-Champagne, with sanguinary losses to the enemy.

On the left of the Meuse, we maintained an effective and destructive fire on the enemy's organizations on Hill 304 and Mort Homme.

## Close Fighting Everywhere

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There has been no change from the Somme to the Aisne. Everywhere, we are in contact with the enemy.

South of the Oise, we have captured important depots of ammunition and other material. A brisk attack re-captured the last portions of the trenches which the enemy were still holding, since March 18, in the sectors of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wrote to General Nivelle, sympathizing with the suffering of the French arising from the barbarous devastation carried out by the Germans in their retreat. General Nivelle replied, thanking the British for their support and declaring that the spectacle of German barbarism would inspire the British and French with fresh vigor to continue the punishment of the enemy.

## OVERSEAS INTERVENTION IS OPPOSED BY ULSTER

Pledged to Reject Any Decision  
Thus Arrived At; New Proposals  
Before Easter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—It is expected that the Cabinet will announce its new proposals regarding the Irish question before Easter.

A new pledge has been circulated in Ulster, refusing, amongst other things, to accept any modification of the agreement reached in June, 1916, or "any decision of over-seas statesmen in a matter of such vital concern to us, as we do not seek in any way to interfere in their domestic affairs."

The Westminster Gazette states that the Ministers from the Colonies are not eager to participate in an attempt to settle the Irish question.

## Imperial Cabinet's Status is Debated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. S. Rowntree asked if the Imperial War Cabinet is an executive body or only consultative, like the Imperial War Conference.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the War Cabinet is both executive and consultative, its functions being regulated by the nature of the subject under discussion.

Mr. P. E. Morrell asked: "If it is executive, what is its relation to the War Cabinet of five? Is it a supervisor or subordinate?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "It is difficult and not very desirable to define the relations between the two, which are entirely friendly."

## 18 BRITISH SHIPS OVER 1600 TONS LOST IN WEEK

Seven Smaller Ones Destroyed;  
Italians Lose Five Boats,  
All Under 2,000 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,314 and the sailings 2,433. The number of vessels over 1,600 tons, including the hospital-ship Asturias, sunk during the same period, was 18 and the number under 1,600 tons sunk was 7.

Ships unsuccessfully attacked numbered 13 and fishing-vessels sunk, including 9 sailing-vessels, 10. Rome, March 28.—An official communiqué issued by the Ministry of the Navy states that, during the week ending on the 25th, 517 merchantmen, with a total tonnage of 453,870, entered and 489, with a total tonnage of 375,560, left Italian ports.

Four Italian steamers, all under 2,000 tons and one sailing vessel over 100 tons, were sunk. One vessel was attacked, but escaped.

## French Capture 2,104 Prisoners at Monastir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 28.—A French official communiqué concerning the operations in Macedonia reports: After a violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked the trenches we captured on the 26th, at Corvenastena but our barrage fire stopped them. The prisoners taken in the recent operations in the region of Monastir total 2,104.

## Women and Men in Lloyd George Plot



The three women who were charged with having conspired together with Alfred George Mason, shown in the insert, to take the life of David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, and Arthur Henderson, a member of the Lloyd George Cabinet and the War Council of the Empire. The women were photographed in the courtyard of the Guildhall at Derby, when they appeared for trial. Right to left they are: Mrs. Wheeldon, Winnie Mason and Hettie Wheeldon.

## Big Austro-German Force Leaves Tyrol For Italy's Invasion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—A telegram from Vevey states that large forces of Austrian and German troops are marching from Vorarlberg, in the Tyrol, towards Italy.

## British in Palestine Rout 20,000 Turks

Capture 900, Including General  
Commanding and Some  
Austrian Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: The British have advanced fifteen miles from Rafa to Wadi Ghuzzeh, five miles south of Gaza, in Palestine, for the purpose of covering the construction of the railway.

They heavily engaged 20,000 of the enemy in this neighborhood, on Monday and Tuesday, inflicting heavy losses on them and took 900 prisoners, including the General Commanding and the Staff of the 58th Turkish Division and four Austrian officers. Two Austrian howitzers were also captured.

The troops behaved splendidly, especially the Welsh Regiment, the Kents, Royal Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey Regiments, the Anzac Mounted Infantry and the Yeomanry.

## Sixty German Shells Only Slay 2 People

Sole Result of Torpedo-Boats'  
Early Morning Raid  
Upon Dunkirk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 28.—An official communiqué reports: German torpedo-boats fired sixty shells into Dunkirk, at 2 a.m. on the 26th, killing two persons.

## PUBLIC KITCHENS FOR SUPPLYING LONDONERS

Government Controller to Feed  
100,000; Hope Rich People  
Will Patronise Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The Ministry of Food is about to establish public kitchens to feed 100,000 daily in South London. It is hoped that the rich will patronise them.

## Proposals for Peace Take Austria's Ruler On Visit To Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—It is reported in Switzerland that the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Berlin is connected with new peace proposals.

## Betterment Of Poles In Prussia Demanded

Prince Radziwill, in Chamber,  
Backs Up Reforms Called  
For By Vorwaerts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 29.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, is expected to speak in the Reichstag, today, on the subject of political reform, which the German press is now discussing more boldly.

The Vorwaerts demands franchise reform immediately and declares that it is not sufficient to ask the troops to defend the Fatherland, but "a Fatherland already reformed, for citizens enjoying equal rights." It insists that the Poles shall be given the same guarantees by the Prussian Government as those guaranteed to the Poles living under the Russian democracy.

In the Prussian Upper Chamber, during the debate on the Budget, Prince Radziwill said that the policy of the Prussian Government towards the Poles must be changed.

Dr. von Breitenbach, one of the Ministers, said that the Government was considering the abolition of expropriation and a law to grant facilities for the use of the Polish language.

## COLLIER FIGHTS U-BOAT WITH ONLY 3-POUNDER

Cardiff Boat Drives Submarine  
Off After Hour and Half's  
Engagement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Lecturing at the Institution of Naval Architects, last night, Lord Brassey told a story of how a Cardiff collier, armed with a three-pounder, fought a submarine for one and a half hours, drove it off and reached Rouen.

## The Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 64.4 and the minimum 38.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.0 and 49.6.

## PROPOSAL TO SEND 10,000 U.S. TROOPS TO FRONT AT ONCE

Cabinet Discusses Suggestion  
to Show Flag As  
Matter of Sentiment

BUSY RECRUITING

Copy British Methods; Es-  
tablish Stations in New  
York Squares

'NO HURRY' POLICY

Wilson Vetoes Ministers'  
Advice To Make War  
Immediately

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 28.—The British recruiting methods are being adopted, including posters, parades and recruiting tents in the public squares.

The Cabinet has discussed a proposal to despatch immediately to Europe, as a matter of sentiment, an army of 10,000 regulars, to plant the American flag on the western front.

Wilson Advises Caution

New York, March 21 (Asahi service).—The Cabinet, at today's meeting, urged the President to take a drastic step against Germany, but the President did not agree. Whether the President declares war upon Germany or not will have little effect on the situation with Germany, which is already virtually a state of war.

One reason why the President does not take a decisive step against Germany at this juncture is that the United States is not yet prepared even to handle the German submarines.

President Wilson still believes it advisable to avoid the declaration of hostilities against Germany as long as possible, for the betterment of international relations of the world after the war.

## GERMAN s.s. SESOSTRIS SALVED BY CANADIANS

3,000 Ton Liner Lay Stranded  
On Coast of Guatemala  
Since 1907

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—It is announced that the German liner Sesostris (3,029 tons), which stranded on the coast of Guatemala in 1907, has just been refloated by an expedition from Vancouver.

## TO CENSOR GERMAN 'NEWS'

Printed matter published by Germans in China or by neutrals upon the request of Germans must be censored by a special committee appointed by the court having jurisdiction over the publisher. The Ministry of Interior has instructed the local officials to act immediately. This board of censors will look into all suspected articles and periodicals, no matter in what language.

## ATMA RAM CAPTURED

The Indian seditious, Atma Ram, who murdered a Sikh named Her-nam Singh at Nanking on February 10 has been captured by the Chinese authorities at a village near Nanking. A reward of \$500 had been offered for his apprehension. The murder was of a political nature. Atma Ram had escaped from Singapore some months ago. He was wanted there for complicity in various rebellious plots. It is understood he was aware that he had been traced to Nanking and that his identity had been established and he is said to have feared the execution of a plot to kidnap him and take him back to Singapore. He is regarded as a very dangerous man.



## New Chinese Postal Rates Issued

The Chinese Post Office call attention to their new tariff of postal rates, notification No. 61, which is to come into effect tomorrow, April 1.

The main changes in this revised tariff are the increase of rates for Mongolia and Sinkiang, the extension of the parcel post service to Sinkiang, and the revision of the money order fees.

On these matters Tariff No. 61, gives the following:

As regards postage to, from and within Mongolia:—

(a) All classes of Mail Matter between places within Mongolia (Urga and Kialcha) are to be franked at double domestic rates. The simple registration fee is 5 cents and with return receipt 10 cents.

(b) Only letters and postcards are despatched to and from Mongolia via Kalgan. Letters by this route are to be franked at treble domestic rate for the first unit of 20 grammes and domestic rate for each successive unit of 20 grammes. Post cards are to be franked at treble domestic rate. The simple registration fee is 10 cents and with return receipt 20 cents.

(c) All classes of Mail matter to or from Mongolia, despatched via Siberia, are to be franked at international rates.

As regards postage to, from and within the province of Sinkiang:—

(a) All classes of Mail Matter between places within the province of Sinkiang are to be franked at double domestic rates. The simple registration fee is 5 cents and with return receipt 10 cents.

(b) Letters from Sinkiang to other provinces in China, and from other provinces in China to Sinkiang, despatched via Kansu, are to be franked at treble domestic rate for the first unit of 20 grammes and double domestic rate for each successive unit of 20 grammes. The simple registration fee is 10 cents and with return receipt 20 cents.

(c) All classes of Mail Matter, except letters, from Sinkiang to other provinces in China, and from other provinces in China to Sinkiang, despatched via Kansu, are to be franked at treble domestic rates. The simple registration fee is 10 cents and with return receipt 20 cents.

(d) All classes of Mail Matter from Sinkiang to other provinces in China, or from other provinces in China to Sinkiang, despatched via Siberia, are to be franked at international rates. Parcels posted for transmission and delivery within the province of Sinkiang are to be charged at double rates.

Parcels from Sinkiang to places in all other provinces (except places in Yunnan via Indo-China) and vice versa, to be charged at quadruple rates.

The charge for domestic money orders is variable, and may be ascertained at the issuing office. The minimum charge for an order is 10 cents.

## Only Australian Zinc Sold to Gt. Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, March 29.—Mr. W. M. Hughes states that only the Commonwealth's output of zinc, not all the base metals produced in Australia, have been sold to Great Britain for the next ten years.

## RUSSIAN LOAN IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Tokio, March 30.—The third Russian loan here, the flotation of which has been temporarily suspended, owing to the political changes in Russia, is now generally thought floatable. Influential papers express the opinion that there is no cause for apprehension concerning Russia's financial credit.

## Barrow Strikers Vote For Rejecting Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 29.—The strikers at Barrow-in-Furness have voted by 2,838 to 218 against resuming work on the terms offered by the Government.

## JAPANESE PEOPLE GET FREEDOM OF PETITION

Tokio, March 29.—The Japanese Government has decided to compile a system to allow the people to petition to the Government and has placed draft regulations therefor before the Privy Council and they will soon be promulgated. There has been no official channel for the people to present their grievances and these regulations have been decided on to provide that channel.

## Three More Fires Are Quickly Extinguished

The Fire Brigade turned out to fight three fires in two and one half hours yesterday evening. At 4.51 p.m. Central Bell Tower reported smoke in the direction of Amoy and Chekiang Roads. A station call was given, the general alarm being afterwards rung. On arrival the Brigade found some straw in the kitchen of No. 163, a dwelling house situated on an alleyway leading between Amoy and Soochow Roads, on fire, as also was a portion of the roof. Two jets quickly sufficed to deal with the outbreak, which was confined to the kitchen.

At 5.10 p.m. a telephone message was received to North Chekiang and Elgin Roads. On arrival the Brigade could find no trace of a fire. After some difficulty the outbreak was localised at No. 172 on an alleyway off North Chekiang Road, opposite the Mixed Court, where a small mat roof and a drying stage had been on fire, but it had been extinguished by the Police and inmates.

A call was received from the Central Police Station at 7.20 p.m. to Honan and Canton Roads, and the Central Companies responded. On arrival the Brigade found the back portion of the roof of No. 40 Ching Loong Ka alight and the fire working along the ceiling. A jet quickly sufficed to extinguish the outbreak.

This made the 10th call within the past 60 hours, all of which proved to be genuine fires, and at which all the damage has been slight. There is no reason, as far as can be present be ascertained, to believe that the causes of any of these fires have been other than accidental.

## LAWYERS HONOR SMUTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 29.—General Smuts was the guest of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, last night. At the dinner, in accordance with the requirements of the Food Controller, no potatoes were served. The guests invited to meet General Smuts included Lord Buckmaster, the Lord High Chancellor, Field Marshal Lord French, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, General Sir William Robertson, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Edward Carson, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Derby, Lord Halsbury, and Lord Reading.

## CANTON'S GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Canton, March 29.—The Cantonese are disgusted concerning the frequent talk of the appointment of a new Civil Governor for Canton, especially of the re-appointment of Li Kai-hsien, Chang Ming-chi and other former Governors. Party leaders here, interviewed, say that they are opposed to the return of Li Kai-hsien and favor the continuation as Civil Governor of Chu Ching-lan, whose democratic spirit pleases the Cantonese.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Mar. 31  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Apr. 2  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22  
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

## 3 Days For Peking Germans to Register

Police Require Full Particulars; Dr. Wu Is Now Likely To Retain Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Peking, March 30.—The Metropolitan police have supplied all Germans in Peking with forms which they are required to fill up within three days, giving their name, age, occupation and address.

The Senate, yesterday, decided against the re-nomination of a candidate for the Cabinet during the same session. Therefore, the nomination of Lu Cheng-hsiang as Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot be submitted to Parliament during the present session.

Hankow, March 30.—The German Consul and staff leave tonight, by the s.s. Ningchow.

## Dr. Wu Will Probably Remain At Waichiaopu

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Peking, March 30.—Wu Ting-fang will probably remain Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Premier's desire, however, is to appoint only an acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Kuomintang favors the appointment of the former Minister of Justice, Wang Chung-hui, while the Tsingpuang proposes to appoint Liang Chiao-lao.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate, 179 members were present, of whom the majority rejected the Government's proposal to again discuss the appointment of Lu Cheng-hsiang as Minister for Foreign Affairs, as being illegal.

## China To Declare War?

Peking, March 29.—(Eastern News Agency) The Commission of International Political Affairs decided to have China declare war against Germany and the Government is taking steps to explain the decision to two or three Military Governors and the merchants at Shanghai.

## To Explain Peking War Policy

Wang Chung-hui, chief advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been ordered to come to Shanghai to explain to Sun Yat-sen and former Premier Tong Shao-yi the government's reasons for going to war with Germany. He is expected to arrive early next month.

## Vice-President's Plan

On account of the protests made by the various provinces against the foreign policy of Premier Tuan Chijui and his cabinet, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang will send deputies to all parts of the Republic to explain the policy and aim of the Peking executives in order to effect an understanding with the people.

This step is taken as a result of a secret meeting of the high civil, military and naval authorities of Kiangsu. Should this measure prove to be fruitless, the vice-president himself, we understand, will recommend a reorganisation of the Cabinet.

## 4 MORE N.Y.K. DIRECTORS

Tokio, March 29.—The directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have sent in their resignations jointly and the Committee to settle the views between them and some of the shareholders at first decided to allow the resignation of Baron Kondo, the President, and Mr. Hayashi, one of the managing directors. Later it was decided that it is not advisable to change the directors and that four more directors should be added to the present directors and four candidates are now being sought amongst the leading businessmen.

## 'WE MUST ENDURE'

'Otherwise British Will Squeeze Our Blood,' Says Bavarian Minister (Reuter's Agency War Service) Berne, March 28.—Herr Brettreich, one of the Ministers, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, concluded a very gloomy picture of the food situation by declaring: "We must endure, otherwise the British will squeeze the blood out of our finger-nails."

## News Brevities

Mr. Kurachi, the Vice-President of the China and Japan Industrial Development Company, will leave Tokio for Shanghai in April.

Mr. Otokuni, the new Head Master of the Japanese Public School in Shanghai, left Tokio, at 3 p.m. on March 29, for Shanghai.

A further notification from the authorities of the French Concession, addressed to German subjects, and concerning their right to enter or reside in the French Concession, will be found on page 12 of this issue.

The business of Share and General Brokers, hitherto carried on by Messrs. Wingrove and Burrett, will be taken over, as from April 1, by Messrs. Benjamin and Potts. Mr. F. J. Burrett, has, as from April 1, been admitted a partner in the firm of Benjamin and Potts.

On assuming the management of the Shanghai branch from April 1, all foreign cheques, bills, receipts and other documents signed or endorsed by the Bank of Communications, will bear the sole signature of Chao Ching-hua.

Mr. J. H. Crocker, director for China of the Far Eastern Olympic games, returned to Shanghai yesterday after an extensive trip in South China, where he looked over material for the meets which are to be held in Tokio, Japan, next May.

Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Engineer in Chief and manager of the Municipal Electricity Department, has given permission to 24 students and the administrators of the Kiangsu First Provincial Technical School to inspect the Shanghai Riverside plant as well as the Fearon Road plant during the Easter holidays. Head master Chen Yu-tung of the Provincial Institute made the request through the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, which has duly advised the school of the permission.

Mr. A. M. Cobbett, of Messrs. Maitland and Co., is leaving next week to offer his services to the British Government.

We deeply regret to hear of the sudden death, from diphtheria, of Dr. Isabel Mitchell, a member of the Irish

Presbyterian Mission, at Fakumen, Manchuria. Only a few days ago the deceased lady was in the best of health. The deceased, who led a very busy and exceedingly useful life, was only ill for a week. The funeral took place at Kirin on March 28.—N. C. D. Mail.

Under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society there will be an exhibition of antique Chinese rugs, by Mrs. V. Meyer and Mr. Raaschou, at the Society's Lecture Hall on April 4, at 5.30 p.m. On the same evening and during the following two days there will be an exhibition in the Society's Library of some objects of interest relating to Chinese Mohammedans lent by Mr. Giuseppe Ros. The exhibitions will be open to the public.

Lieut. A. T. Downie, formerly of Messrs. Maitland and Co., who has been stationed at Peshawur, writes that he has been transferred to Mesopotamia. Mr. R. W. Wells of the same firm has arrived home safely and is joining up with the "Tanks." He met Capt. Herman of the Machine Gun Corps (late B. A. T. Accountant) and Capt. Needham, who, after several operations and many months in hospital, is now fit again and was preparing to leave for France straight away.

The recent report that Lieut.-Col. R. N. Bray, formerly commandant of the S. V. C., now holds the rank of Brigadier-General is confirmed. A letter has been received from him by Messrs. Maitland and Co., dated February 13, on active service in the field, in which he expresses thanks to Mr. C. M. Bain for 30 pairs of socks. He then says: "I am now Commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade and while doing so am a Brigadier-General. I have just returned from 10 days at home, which, needless to say, I did enjoy. I found my wife and kiddie very well and met A. P. Wood in town; he is as young and breezy as ever. My latest information is that Germany's submarine methods are not approved of by China." Col. Bray asked to be remembered to all Shanghai friends.

Mr. Hsu Yuen-hau, the former Taoyin of Shanghai, was given a ceremonial send off by the local educational, industrial and social organisations at the Nanyang Commercial School on North Chekiang Road, Thursday. Former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Yang Tchong and H. C. Wolfe, headmaster of the school, were among the speakers.

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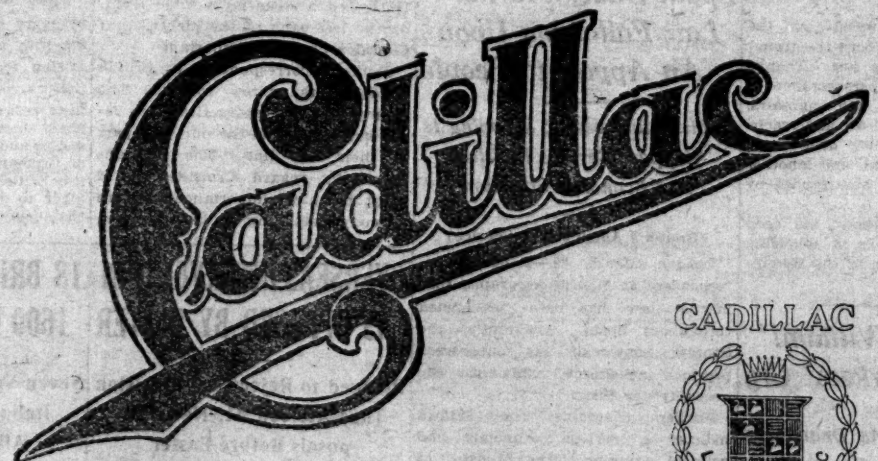
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## American Lad Tells How German Raiders Worked

First Victim After Their Transfer From British Steamer St. Theodore Is French Bark Nantes, Sunk With Bombs—Next Come the Bar Asnières and British Steamers Radnorshire, Netherby Hall and Minich—Crew Celebrates Christmas Day With Captors And All Receive Presents

New York, February 18.—Eleven forlorn seamen—six American negroes, two white Americans, one Russian Finn, who claims American citizenship, and two Dutchmen—arrived in New York yesterday on board the British liner Francis from Pernambuco, bringing with them a tale of the sea as well as in the pages of Clark Russell. Among the men was Guy B. Van Dorn of Columbus, O., who six months ago decided he wanted to see the world. He is only twenty years old.

All eleven had been members of the crew of the British steamer St. Theodore, captured last December by the mysterious German raider which has been devastating shipping in the South Atlantic. They had been held prisoners on board the raider for more than two weeks, had watched her go about her business, had seen more than one tall ship sunk, and had finally been sent into Pernambuco on board the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru with nearly 300 men from the crews of the raider's other victims.

The other ten were seafaring men and accustomed to meeting varied turns of fortune in their calling. But Guy B. Van Dorn, when he wandered into The World office last night and told his story, was as innocent of the ways of the sea as the day he had left his home, or the day he sailed out of Norfolk on probably the strangest maiden voyage ever taken by any boy, American or otherwise.

"You see," explained Van Dorn placidly, "I kinda got a notion I'd like to see somethin' of the world, so I just packed up and got. I left home on September 8 last, and I've had a rather busy time of it since then."

After working his way here and there—in Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Philadelphia for about six weeks—Van Dorn found himself, about Thanksgiving time, in Norfolk, and there the notion suddenly occurred to him that it would be fun to go to sea.

He had never seen blue water nor been on board anything bigger than a row boat, but he wandered down to the docks in search of a ship on which to try his fortunes. Fate directed him to the British steamer St. Theodore, about to sail for Italy with a cargo of coal. Why he should have chosen the St. Theodore in preference to any other he doesn't know. But he went on board, and shipped—here is surprise No. 1—as an able seaman, although, by his own confession, he "didn't know one end of the ship from t'other."

'Able Seamen' Sea-Sick 3 Days  
That same day, December 5, the St. Theodore sailed, and the moment she got outside the Capes and encountered the long Hatteras swell, Able Seaman Van Dorn discovered something about the ocean that did not appeal to him as much as he had expected.

"Weren't the officers of the St. Theodore disgusted when they found you were a greenhorn?" he was asked.

"Aw, no," he answered, "they just laughed. And besides, I was just seasick three days."

Able Seaman Van Dorn was beginning to find his way about a little more easily when, on the morning of December 12, adventure such as he had not anticipated appeared.

It was about one bell of the forenoon watch, as the boy announced, displaying his nautical acquire-

ments, or 8.30 to a landsman, and the crew of the St. Theodore were gathered on the forecastle, smoking and chatting preparatory to turning to. There was a considerable sea running, and the sky was gray and overcast.

Spies the German Raider  
"Look at that there ship there!" called out Able Seaman Van Dorn, pointing to a dingy looking tramp steamer which had suddenly appeared on the port quarter a mile or so away.

While they looked, a string of gaily colored signal flags leaped from the bridge of the stranger, and the next moment Capt. Hallam called from the bridge of the St. Theodore:

"It's a German raider! All hands to the lifeboats!"

"Well, sir," says Van Dorn, "you never saw such a scurrying in your life. We all ran into the forecastle and grabbed what we could out of our boxes and chests, and then, some of us with only undershirts on and an armful of clothes, we ran back and scrambled for the lifeboats."

But the raider signalled to Capt. Hallam not to abandon the ship, and the men were sent forward again. They profited by the opportunity to duck into the forecastle and devise plans for hiding away what little money they had in the seams of their clothes, for all were morally certain that the best they could hope for from the Germans was to escape with their lives.

German Prize Crew Boards Vessel  
The raider however, merely stood by the St. Theodore all that day, and then, about dusk, sent a boat with a prize crew of eight men, headed by a trim, youthful-looking, clean-shaven man in the uniform of a Lieutenant, who was addressed by his men as Herr Lieut. Koehler.

Just here may be mentioned one of the most remarkable features of the whole story. Not only Van Dorn, but all the other refugees of the St. Theodore, agree that Koehler was the only officer or man of the raider's company whose name they ever heard mentioned.

This was particularly apparent later on, when all had been transferred to the raider herself, as prisoners. The strictness of the orders in this respect was apparent from the fact that two seamen, working together on the deck without hearing of the prisoners, would not even call each other by their first names.

Lieut. Koehler was the exception. He spoke perfect English, and one of the German sailors told Van Dorn he had formerly been mate on a Hamburg-American liner.

Neutrals Separated From Others  
The following morning at 8 o'clock all hands on the St. Theodore were mustered on deck, and Lieut. Koehler ordered all neutrals to step to one side. The eleven men who reached New York yesterday did so. There were also two Swedes in the ship's company, Van Dorn said, but they refused to step out with the others, declaring they had rather be prisoners than work for the Germans.

Capt. Hallam and all of his crew except these eleven men were loaded in boats, with their personal belongings, and taken on board the raider. Meanwhile the eleven neutrals took advantage of their opportunity, and acting on the principle that they did not know what the morrow might bring forth, but that it would be well to provide for today, sneaked below and organized a raid on the officers' storeroom.

They were helping themselves to champagne, hams, tinned cake and canned peaches when Lieut. Koehler

## Irish Girl Would Help United States



MISS DELLA GIBBONS

New York, Feb. 18.—Della Gibbons is an Irish girl who recently arrived in this country after two years service as a nurse with the Allied armies in France.

Miss Gibbons wants to join the Women's Defense League and went to the headquarters of the organization to offer her aid. She was informed that if she would become an American citizen she would be welcome, so she made off post haste to the Naturalization Bureau and took out her first papers.

summoned them to the cabin. When he had them lined up there, he informed the little group he had drawn up some new articles, which they were to sign if they wished.

All Sign Articles at \$55 a Month  
Singing, he explained, was purely voluntary, but any one who refused to sign would be sent to the raider and treated as a prisoner of war, while those who signed would receive \$55 a month apiece, or rather 220 marks a month. There was some hanging back, but finally all eleven agreed to sign.

Van Dorn's recollection of the articles is rather hazy, but he remembers that the ship was designated the "German Auxiliary Cruiser St. Theodore, bound for no definite port," and that the date of their discharge was put "when the Captain sees fit."

On December 15 the raider and the St. Theodore parted company, and with the raider went a mysterious craft which had come up about two hours after she appeared, had stood off near the horizon for the whole of three days. Van Dorn afterward learned she was the captured British steamer Yarrowdale, which later turned up in a German port with 471 prisoners, including 72 Americans, on board.

Before that Van Dorn, who had plucked up courage on finding the German so good-natured and kindly—although it had taken them a very brief time to discover the deficiencies of his natural education, and to transform him from Able Seaman to cook's mate—succeeded in taking several photographs of both the raider herself and of the Yarrowdale, through a cabin port hole of the St. Theodore.

Several of the Germans, who spoke some English, told Van Dorn and the others that they were to rejoin the raider at a definite rendezvous six days later.

Meet Raider at Rendezvous  
The St. Theodore reached this rendezvous on time, but the raider did not appear until four days later. Those were anxious days for Prize Master Koehler, for his stores and water supply were getting low, and he knew, as did everyone on board the St. Theodore, that British cruisers were not far away.

"For the last twenty-four hours he never left the bridge, and he paced up and down like a wild man," said Van Dorn.  
On the third day they sighted, not the raider, but a Spanish bark. As

soon as she appeared Lieut. Koehler put on an abandoned uniform of Capt. Hallam and had his eight men dress in old dungarees and similar clothing. He had the British merchant flag hoisted and exchanged signals with the bark, carrying off the impersonation with success, and permitting the unsuspecting bark to go on her way.

This experience, however, attracted the attention of the Germans to the fact that they had no German flag on board, and the next day two of them employed their leisure by taking one of Capt. Hallam's best tablecloths and painting it into a German naval ensign.

Eventually Lieut. Koehler's anxiety was relieved by the appearance of the raider, this time alone. Van Dorn was too completely ignorant of navigation to know where this rendezvous was, but he believes it was far south of the point where the St. Theodore was captured, and probably not far from the equator.

Convert Steamer Into Cruiser  
The Germans now set to work in earnest to convert the St. Theodore into an auxiliary cruiser. The sea was calm, and boats could ply back and forth between the two ships at will. Each morning boats came over from the raider, bringing their gangs of mechanics, and each evening they took them back again, while in the interval the two ships cruised leisurely along in a generally southwesterly direction.

The first job was the installation of a powerful wireless apparatus on the St. Theodore, which had none of her own. Then the Germans strengthened the deck of the forecastle and poop to mount guns on her. This operation was still under way when Christmas arrived.

It was made the occasion of a great celebration, in which the eleven neutrals were invited to join as heartily as the German themselves. Each German sailor got a new white uniform, and each man on board, neutral or German, received a present of a package made up by the German Red Cross.

Van Dorn brought his package with him to The World office. It contained, first of all, a pair of gray woolen knitted socks, with a card pinned to them bearing the name "Betty Lock," and Betty's address in Kiel. Probably Betty would be mildly surprised to learn that her socks had fallen into the hands of a Yankee boy from Columbus, O.

Besides the socks, there was a paper case with some good cigars a package of cigarettes, wooden puzzle which when worked out correctly made a fac-simile of the Iron Cross, and some stationery, including post cards with pictures of the German royal family.

After dinner and the distribution of presents Lieut. Koehler invited all hands, German and neutral, white and black, up into the engineers' messroom, where all joined in a thoroughly democratic celebration, drinking beer, smoking, singing and swapping yarns.

"It was hotter'n hell, though," said Van Dorn, "for they kept the ports closed and we were close to the equator. Even the Germans took off most of their clothes down to their undershirts."

The next day, while the men were still at work about the St. Theodore's decks, they sighted a sail which proved to be the French bark Nantes. What happened to her is vividly shown in the pictures Van Dorn took. The first three of these pictures were taken through a porthole in the St. Theodore's forecastle, the other three through a porthole astern.

Agree Raider Used Bombs  
As to the manner in which the raider sank her victims. Van Dorn's story differs somewhat from that of the others. All agree that it was done by bombs.

Van Dorn's idea of the method was this: Each of these bombs was

set to explode seven minutes after a trigger, to which was attached a long string, was pulled. The bomb was placed in the hold of the ship to be sunk, and the string led up and over the side. Then as the Germans left, the last man to get in the boat would pull the string, the Germans would row away, and as soon as they had got to a safe distance the bomb would explode.

All the others, however, agreed that the correct explanation was that given by the other white American among the eleven—Frank McGee of No. 508 Lombard Row, Philadelphia. McGee says the bomb was swung on a long line, and hung over the side of the ship to be sunk. Then the Germans would row away, taking with them another line attached to the bomb, which led under the keel. At a safe distance they would pull in on this line, thus hauling the bomb up against the bottom of the ship, where it would explode by a percussion cap.

Whichever method was used, there was no doubt that it was effective in the case of the Nantes, and indeed of all the other victims.

St. Theodore Now in Commission  
On December 28 Capt. Koehler informed the eleven neutral seamen that arrangements were now complete for putting the St. Theodore in full commission as a raider, and that accordingly he was compelled to send them over to join the other prisoners on the original raiding ship.

This was accordingly done, but all of them were treated with great courtesy and consideration, being permitted to pack up their belongings and also some small dainties from the St. Theodore's stores. No search was made of their belongings, and Van Dorn consequently carried his camera with him unmolested, tucked inside his jacket.

The raider was a common place appearing tramp externally. Van Dorn thought she was of about 5,000 tons, but the others, more experienced in judgment, estimated she must have been nearer 10,000. She was painted a dingy black and every possible touch was given her exterior to enable her to carry out the character of a British tramp steamer.

Nine Guns; Four Torpedo Tubes  
But on her well deck aft, hidden behind high steel bulkheads, were two torpedo tubes, one on each side, and there were two more forward. Moreover, on the forecastle, similarly hidden, there were two big guns, two more inside the forecastle, in the very eyes of the hip, and two aft, inside the poop. Finally, there was still another gun on the poop, hidden inside a mock wheelhouse, and a small rapid fire gun under each wing of the bridge.

Van Dorn insists that the main battery was made up of 9.2-inch guns, except the two inside the forecastle, which were 7.6-inch. But he admits he had never seen a big naval gun before.

McGee and the others think that

all were 7.6-inch guns except the gun in the mock wheelhouse on the poop, which was of about 5-inch caliber. All the guns and the torpedo tubes as well were hidden in the same manner, by section of the sheet steel bulkheads, hinged at the bottom and held by catches at the top. All that was necessary to do was to trip these catches, the bulkheads would swing and drop down against the ship's sides, and the entire battery was clear for action.

When the eleven men were first taken aboard they were hustled below to the compartment which had been fitted up for the prisoners between decks aft. It was a huge, almost completely bare compartment. Mess tables and benches were bolted to the deck around the sides. There was no space for the prisoners to stow their belongings. There was electric light, but the only fresh air supply came through the door, where two sentries armed with revolvers were always on watch.

Three Captured Crews Aboard

In this compartment Van Dorn and his companions found not only the

rest of the crew of the St. Theodore and the crew of the Nantes, but also the crew of the British steamer Dramalist, whose capture and sinking had delayed the raider at her rendezvous with the St. Theodore.

For the first few days the eleven neutrals received no more consideration than the other prisoners. They were allowed on the well deck, aft, for fresh air and exercise one hour after dinner each day, and during that time if anything untoward happened or a sail was sighted they were at once hustled below.

Their food consisted of one-half a loaf of black bread a day for each man, with lard instead of butter; in the morning a cup of black coffee, very bitter; at noon a helping of some sort of meat stew, and at night as much tea as they wanted to drink.

A few days after they were brought on board, Van Dorn and his comrades were paid off in German money, four marks to the dollar, and were informed they might spend the money, if they wished, in the ship's canteen, which was forward. Once a day they were allowed to go to the canteen and return at once.

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## BRITISH IN WHITE RUSH ENEMY LINES

Destructive Work Began With  
Laughter — Gordons In  
Smocks Bomb Dug-outs

### GERMANS TRY SAME TRICK

But Are Caught Under Machine-  
Gun Fire—White Ghosts  
In the Snow

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, Feb. 9, 1917.—The frost lasts. Even in times of peace I suppose it would be remembered years hence because of its intensity of cold and continuance. Here on the Western front it will be remembered by men who live now very young, and then with hair as white as the snow which now lies in No Man's Land because of its unforgettable pictures in sunlight and moonlight, its fantastic cruelties of coldness and discomfort, its humors—outrageously comic—and its grim effect upon the adventures of war when the patrols go out by night and British soldiers crawl across snow filled shell holes.

For comedy there is an episode of Canadian history—only a few days old—which began when a sprightly young Dado (he's the fellow that gets all the chaff from the Divisional Follies) started a respectable old lady behind the counter of a milliner's shop in a French village by demanding 100 ladies' "nighties" ("chemises de nuit" he called them) of the largest size. The village heard the story of this shopping expedition, listened to the old lady's shrill cackle of laughter, and wondered what joke was on among the Canadian troops.

It was one of those jokes which belong to the humors of this war, mixed with blood and death. Up in the Canadian trenches there were shouts of laughter, as over their khaki a hundred brawny young Canadians put on the nightdresses. They had been tied up with blue ribbon.

#### A Fantastic Scene

The old moon, so watchful there in the steel-blue sky, had never looked down upon a stranger scene than these white-robed soldiers who went out grinning into No Man's Land, with rifles and bombs.

Some of the nightdresses, so clean and dainty as they had come out of the milliner's shop, were stained red before the end of the adventure. And Germans in their dug-outs caught a glimpse of these fantastic figures before death came quickly, or a shout of surrender. The Pierrots went back with some prisoners in the moonlight, and Canadian staff officers chuckled with laughter along telephone wires when the tale was told.

I have already told how the Germans tried to play the same trick and failed, because their white ghosts were caught under machine-gun fire. They have not the same sense of humor in their trenches, and I fancy that their soldiers who went out in white did not go out laughing, but rather like men dressed for an auto ride.

#### Weeping Prisoners

Some of the prisoners who are taken do nothing but weep for the first few days after capture. "The prisoners are young," reports the Intelligence officer about the latest batch, "and have wept copiously since their capture." The men I have seen myself during the past few days had a look of misery in their eyes. They hate these midnight raids of ours, coming suddenly upon them night after night through the white glimmer of the snow fields.

They have taken dogs into the trenches now to give a quicker and surer warning than young sentries, who are afraid to cry out when they see white figures moving, because they think they see them always, when shadows stir in the moonlight across the snow.

Our men during recent nights have heard these dogs giving short, sharp barks. One of them came out into No Man's Land the day before yesterday, and sniffed about some black things lying quiet under the cover of snow.

No alarm was given when some friends of mine went out to make an attack some nights ago, and it was lucky for them, for if they had been discovered too soon all their plans would have been spoiled and white smocks would not have saved them.

They were the 8 10th Gordons. Some of my readers will remember the crowd, for I have described my meetings with them up and down the roads of war. Their gallant padre is dead now, and the "Bibulous Baby," who called himself a "permanent temporary lieutenant," has gone also, and the Miniature Medico is on the sick list.

It is the "Georgian gentleman" who commands the battalion (and good luck to him) and the stalwart young officer who led me on his devil of a walk to the German switch trench is on his way to join the Red tabbed aristocracy. It is they who arranged the details of the night's adventure, and because it is typical of the things that happen—of the Terror that comes to the enemy in the night—it is worth telling.

#### Highlanders In White

The Highlanders, when they took up their attacking line, were dressed

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS  
UNMASKING AT THE  
MASQUERADE  
BALL

In white smocks covering their kilts, and in steel helmets painted white. Their black arms and feet were like the smudges on the snow. They lay very quiet, visible on the left from a strong point which was the object of the raid. The moon was bright on the snow about them, but a misty vapour was on the ground. Each man had been warned not to cough or sneeze.

Their rifles were loaded, and with bayonets fixed, so that there should be no rattle of arms or clicks of bolts. They were in two parties, and their orders were to overthrow the advanced German posts which were known to be in front of the strong point, and to form a ring of posts round the position attacked while its dug-outs were being dealt with.

A heavy barrage was fired suddenly up and down the German lines, so as to bewilder the enemy as to the point of attack, and the Gordons in their white smocks rose up and advanced. Two shots rang out from one of the German posts. No more than that. The two waves of men went on.

Those on the right flank had trouble in crossing the ground. Several of them fell into deep shell craters frozen hard. A machine-gun was fired on the left, but was then silenced by our shell-fire. The men inclined a little to the left, and came round on the west side of the position. On their way they surprised an enemy post and took six prisoners.

#### Nest of Dug-outs Fired

A little way further on they came across a trench mortar, a dug-out, and two terror-stricken men. An officer put a Stokes bomb down the mortar and blew it up. The men were taken, and the dug-out was destroyed. Then the Gordons went on to the strong point. Underneath it were the dug-outs of a German company, snow-capped and hidden. The Scots went round like wolves hunting for the way down. There were four ways down, and three of them were found low down about four yards apart. Men were talking down there excitedly. Their German speech was loud and there was the note of terror in it.

"Come out!" shouted the Gordons several times: but at one entrance only one man came out, and at another only one, and at the third 12 men, who were taken prisoners. The others would not surrender. Some bombs and a Stokes shell were thrown down the doorways, and suddenly this nest of dug-outs was seen to collapse and black smoke came up from the pit, melting the edges of the snow. Down below the voices went out, rising to high cries of terror. Then flames appeared, shedding a red glare over No Man's Land.

On the left the Gordons had been

held up by machine-gun fire and rifle fire, which came across to them from a trench to which they were advancing. At the west side of the trench, in a wired enclosure, the machine-gun was troublesome. Some of the white smocks fell. An attempt was made to rush it, but failed. Afterwards the gun and the team were knocked out by a shell. A group of Germans came out of the trench, and started bombing. Then the Gordons went down and brought out some prisoners, and blew up a dug-out.

Then it was time to go back, for the German barrage had begun; but the Gordons were able to get home without many casualties. Nearly two hours afterwards a loud explosion was heard across the way, as though a bomb store had blown up. The sky was red over there by the flare of a fire!

#### Shell Releases a Soldier

At night, when the moon is shining over the white waste, these things are happening up and down the line, and the moon looked down with its world old smile. It looked down two nights ago over the fighting near Grandcourt, and among other figures was one English soldier who was tramping as a prisoner with the German guards until a shell wounded them four miles behind their line.

Four miles back he tramped again until he came to our line, and no man saw him until he was very close, because from head to foot he

was caked with frozen snow so that only his shadow showed faintly on the white ground about him until, among our own men again, he was rubbed down with sandbags and unfrozen at a fire.

There are other watchers in the sky above all this white landscape where men are busy with slaughter, or hiding in their holes trying to disguise their tracks. The airmen on both sides are very active, reconnoitring and bombing and challenging each other to duels in the air. One cannot go near the lines without seeing the puffballs of the Archies chasing those knights errant, Airmen's Skill and Luck.

The number and the high audacity of our men's adventures would need a book to tell, even for one month's record and so little is told. Yet one that happened a few days ago is of extraordinary interest. Two of our officers were leading an offensive patrol when a high explosive shell burst just behind the right lower wing of their aeroplane. The machine was completely riddled. Three tail booms were cut, one blade of the propeller was blown away, and all the controls except the elevator were put out of action, so that the aeroplane became uncontrollable.

The junior officer of the two saw that he must act quickly to prevent a crash. He climbed out three-quarters of the way to the tip of the right wing in order to balance the machine, and at 900 feet above the earth steadied it. At 200 feet the machine began to spin again, but

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## U. S. INVESTIGATING HER WAR STRENGTH

Army and Navy Chiefs In-  
structed To Appraise  
Nation's Forces

Washington, February 22.—Army and navy bureau chiefs have been instructed to compile immediately an exact appraisal of the condition of the regular fighting forces of the country for the information of President Wilson. The report will deal with questions both of personnel and material. From it the commander in chief will be able to form an exact idea of the state of the nation's defenses.

The most immediate need in both the army and navy is for officers and men. Neither service has been able to fill up to the authorized strength. It was shown in the reports however, that every effort has been made to overcome this difficulty. Additional recruiting stations are being opened throughout the country and the Navy Department is getting into communication with retired officers and enlisted men, as well as enlisted men discharged in recent years, with a view to drawing them into active service should the need arise.

It also will be shown that while there has been some speeding up of naval construction through the co-operation of shipbuilders having government contracts and also through the extension of labor hours of navy yards, radical measures will be necessary to accomplish important results in this direction. Authority to commander private plants and to suspend the eight-hour law on navy contracts has been included in the pending navy appropriation bill.

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SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

# Rowing Club Gives Report Of Highly Successful Year

Deficit Converted Into Big Credit Balance; Will Hold Spring Regatta; Debate Paying Officers

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held last evening, at the boathouse, when Mr. David C. Hutchison presided over a gathering of about 50 oarsmen and swimmers. The Captain was supported by nine members of the Club committee, viz., Messrs. N. C. Brodie, E. A. Ericson, D. M. Graham, H. P. B. Jones, W. B. Kennet, A. G. Mossop, H. N. Olsen, W. E. Sauer and F. S. Ward.

The chairman referred in his opening speech to the satisfactory report issued to the members for the past year. It was proposed to have another Spring Regatta this season, and he hoped oarsmen would support it.

He said the attendance at the gymnasium had not been all that could be desired latterly and he trusted that this would be better from now on.

The increase in membership was a notable one, about 70%, viz., from 116 to 193 on the active list. This increase was largely the result of the good-looking report in their hands, from which it would be seen that last year's deficit of \$309.47 had been converted into a credit of \$1,579.72.

After explaining certain matters in connection with the accounts, he proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented. Mr. G. T. Armstrong seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The election of the committee for 1917 was next proceeded with. On the proposal of Mr. D. M. Graham, seconded by Mr. R. W. MacCabe, Mr. Wm. E. Sauer was unanimously elected Captain for the ensuing year. Mr. H. P. B. Jones (proposed by Mr. D. C. Hutchison, seconded by Mr. Wm. E. Sauer) was elected to the Vice-Captaincy.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding any member willing to take on the duties of honorary secretary.

Mr. N. C. Brodie suggested that the duties be combined with those of the honorary treasurer and entrusted to a paid office-bearer. This suggestion was seconded by Mr. T. W. Mitchell.

Mr. Graham opposed the proposal, saying that the secretary should be an active member of the Club. The work was no more onerous now than it had been in the past, when willing occupants had always been found for the two positions. Perhaps, when the war was over, the Club might help to secure some returned soldier with the salary attached to such a position, but at present it could not afford the money.

Mr. Kennet said a man would lose his amateur status as an oarsman by accepting such a position. No rowing clubs at home had paid secretaries, for that reason.

Mr. Ericson said that the work which fell on the secretary's shoulders was so hard because the other members of the committee did not co-operate with him. To give a man \$100 or even \$125 per mensem would soon eat up all the credit balance worked up during the past year, viz., some \$1,500.

Mr. Armstrong supported Mr. Brodie's motion, saying that \$125 a month would be sufficient. He instanced the success of such a measure in a tennis club in Manila of some 300 members, where the secretary received P25 a month. He said the office should be an elective one.

Mr. Kennet suggested a compromise, viz., that the meeting vote \$125 per mensem to the treasurer and secretary "for clerical assistance"

and then, if the incumbent of the posts did not draw on that amount, all the better from the financial standpoint.

This suggestion, accepted and proposed by Mr. Armstrong and seconded by Mr. Kennet, was approved by the meeting.

Mr. Mossop pointed out that, according to the rules of the Club, it was necessary to elect the occupants for the two positions of secretary and treasurer at the general meeting each year. Accordingly, he proposed and Mr. Hutchison seconded, that Rule 3 be altered to read: "The control of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in a committee composed of a Captain, a Vice-Captain and nine other members of the Club, who shall be elected at the annual general meeting. A secretary and treasurer shall be appointed by the Club Committee from amongst the members of the Club." This alteration was passed by 37 to 1.

The ballot for the nine members was then proceeded with.

Mr. Graham proposed that, in view of the altered status of Germans in China, brought about recently, some further steps should be taken to try and recover the Club cups and trophies in their hands.

Mr. Sauer (the newly-elected Captain) announced that the rowing season would begin on April 1 and a regatta would be held in the Spring, either in Shanghai or at Henli. He hoped to see a good attendance of oarsmen at the boathouse, so as to ensure a successful Spring season.

The scrutineers (Messrs. Ward and Brodie) announced the result of the committee ballot as follows:—N. G. Beale, E. A. Ericson, D. M. Graham, D. C. Hutchison, J. V. Jensen, W. B. Kennet, A. Lagrange, A. G. Mossop and H. N. Olsen.

The proceedings then terminated. Mr. Fraser proposing a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee, which was carried with acclamation.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, March 30, 1917.

No. 17. Leave, Captain S. A. Ransom, has been granted nine months leave of absence from April 4, 1917.

Command.—Lieut. Swan assumes command of the American Company during the absence of Captain Ransom.

Promotion.—2/Lieut. H. B. Sanford, American Company, has been promoted to Lieutenant with seniority from January 5, 1917.

Resignations.—2/Lieut. H. Quelch, Light Horse, has resigned his commission.

The German Active and Reserve Companies have resigned as a body.

## Football

### S.N.R. v. S.H.N.R.

The above mentioned annual football match for the cup presented by Mr. M. Y. Chung will be played on the Markham Park ground today, kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp. The following members will represent the S. N. R. team:—

Goal: F. Dunstan; Backs, Carl Jen, J. Y. Kwong; Half Backs, L. S. Wong, W. K. Chun (Capt.), Y. S. Ching; Forwards, C. D. Loh, L. P. Quincey, W. T. Manley, Y. C. Tong, D. Dzong.

Reserves:—P. Keefe, K. S. Chu, T. H. Chang.

Referee:—Mr. G. A. V. Swetten-ham.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually at 2.30 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

## DROP IN MORALS AS RESULT OF THE WAR

More German Views On The Somme Told By Neutral Spaniard in Mail

### MORE FAMILY TRAGEDIES

Suicides On Increase; Army Degenerated But Still Held By Iron Discipline

The Daily Mail Special Correspondent, who has been on the Swiss frontier gives the experience of a Spaniard long settled in Saarbrücken but forced to close his wine and fruit business there and go to Switzerland because he could not get enough to eat.

Today I shall continue Senor Sole's description. Only too often there was no food to be had when he presented his food tickets. But the Spaniard seems to be a smart business man, and made two ends meet by taking long walks in the country with silver coins in his pocket—the peasants will part with their eggs, butter, and bacon for silver, but not for paper. In his business he often received orders by telephone to send goods up to the front, and he said that one of his strangest war experiences was listening to the thunder of the guns round Verdun (60 miles distant) through the telephone. He confirmed the report that Germans speak of Verdun and the Somme as Das Grab (the grave). German soldiers told him that the experience on the Somme was awful beyond description, and if the line had been broken they would not have stopped running till they were thrown into the Rhine.

In reply to my inquiry, Senor Sole said: "Yes, you are right, there has been a terrible drop in public morals. A striking feature is the frequency of family tragedies (family tragedies). Again and again soldiers returning from the front have destroyed their families on account of conjugal faithlessness. It is not too much to say that the authorities order the women to be 'immoral.' Some months ago a pastor in Saarbrücken—his name is Pfarrer Klotz—condemned the widespread immorality to a circle of friends. One of his 'friends' denounced him, and he was summoned before the commanding officer, who warned him that if he made such statements again he would have to expect the severest penalty. 'When our soldiers come back from the front,' said the C.O., 'they must have some joy in life.'"

"Tragedies resulting from the war have increased in leaps and bounds, but if they are reported in the papers the true cause is seldom given. Suicides, too, are frequent, though I cannot say whether they have increased. But I do know that the motives leading to them are mostly food troubles, bereavements, and the hopeless despondency which has fallen on large sections of the public. To the average German the war has become an appalling nightmare from which he would escape at any price—and I believe the price often paid is suicide."

"The army, too, has degenerated, but the iron discipline and natural self-obliteration of the German soldiers still hold them together. They will still fight hard, but it is a struggle of despair."

In Bale the news of Germany's great victory in the Jutland battle was published 24 hours after the event, and, of course, long before the British account reached that town. A German professor in Bale University wrote triumphant articles in a local paper, which the editor subsequently contradicted. Senor Sole visited Wilhelmshaven soon after the battle and heard the tale of "victory" from German sailors. He told me:

"I had a friend on board torpedo-boat V 85. He lost a leg in the fight, and I got permission from the military authorities in Saarbrücken to pay him a visit. On arriving at Wilhelmshaven I discovered that a special permit was necessary to enter the town. I had not one, but followed the crowd and got through. The place was packed with relatives who had come to visit the wounded, and I had difficulty in getting a room."

"I had a long talk with my friend (Nicolaus Baker), who told me that V 85 had sunk about ten miles from harbor. The survivors had been rescued after being in the water for several hours. Several big ships, including the Rheinland, and just managed to get to port, and in some cases were damaged beyond repair. My friend and several other sailors to whom I spoke at Wilhelmshaven, and others since then, showed nothing of a victorious spirit. All they could say was, 'Wir haben Glück gehabt!' (We were jolly lucky!) They were unanimous in saying that if the English had only had two hours more at them they would have been wiped out. In fact, they attributed their escape to some chemical contrivance (which they could not explain) employed by swift torpedo-boats to produce an artificial darkness or mist."

## 4 Per Cent Dividend For Shanghai Seremban

At their annual meeting, at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., yesterday, the shareholders in the Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd., authorised a dividend of four per cent for the ten months' working. Mr. C. W. Wrightson was in the chair, the other directors present being Messrs. F. H. Crossley, M. Speelman and Dr. R. S. Ivy.

The chairman said: "The directors' report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time now and, as usual, I will, with your permission, take them as read. In regard to the accounts, there is very little for me to say, as same are fully detailed and speak for themselves."

It may, however, be as well to point out to you that, whereas the accounts show a net profit of Tls. 16,083.76, the actual profit on the working for the 10 months under review is really larger, as the cost of putting the estate into first-class order, which was \$15,000 and, as mentioned in the prospectus, was apportioned between revenue and capital. Had this \$15,000 been taken out of working capital, revenue would have been less heavily taxed by about Tls. 4,000, making the net profit for the 10 months over Tls. 20,000.

Apart from this overcharge to revenue, you must also bear in mind that exchange, which averaged at Tael 77.25 to \$100 Straits currency, has militated against a better showing, but, on the whole, I think that the result may be regarded as satisfactory.

The only disappointing feature regarding the estate is the smallness of the output. When I addressed you on May 23, 1916, I stated that the estimated output for the 10 months ending December, 1916, was 120,000 lbs., or an average of 12,000 lbs. per month and that in spite of the crops for the months of March and April being only 6,500 and 4,500 lbs. respectively, it was confidently expected that the estimated output of 120,000 lbs. would be obtained.

Your directors had no reason to alter this view until the receipt of Mr. Reiss' report, some time in August of last year. Mr. Reiss went into this question very carefully and he reduced the estimated to 105,000 lbs. Unfortunately, unfavorable weather conditions continued to prevail during the latter part of 1916, with the result that the increasing yield was counteracted by loss of latex, on account of excessive rains during tapping hours, hence the shortage on the revised estimate.

The position regarding the short-ages of output may, therefore, be summarised as follows:—(1) That the Singapore Agents have over-estimated the output from the outset. (2) That weather conditions were most unfavorable to obtaining a normal crop. (3) That 950 trees in tapping were thinned-out.

As to the first reason of the short-ages, I may now say that it is evident, from the tapping statistics before you in the directors' report, that our agents must have been misguided by the good appearance of the estate generally and the trees in tapping particularly. The average age of the trees in tapping is only 5 years and 10 months and, therefore, the

actual yield of 255 lbs. per tree per annum is quite good.

The property, which had hitherto been run entirely by Chinese, was handed over to this company without any proper records and, consequently, the difficulties of estimating were considerable and I think due allowance must be made for this. Regarding the high cost of production for the 10 months to December, 1916, I may say that this can be regarded as reasonable, considering that the proper organization of tapping and manufacture of rubber are attended by non-recurring expenses, but, as stated in the directors' report, a substantial decrease in the cost may be looked for during the current year.

This is all I have to say today, but, should any shareholder like to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer same to the best of my ability. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed and adopted."

"That a dividend of 4%, equal to four candareens per share, be paid on the capital of the company for the 10 months ended December 31, 1916, to shareholders on record on March 30, 1917."

"That Mr. M. Speelman be re-elected a director of the company."

"That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year, at a fee of Tls. 150."

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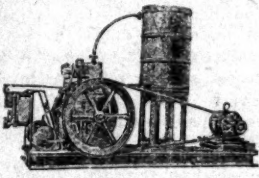
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### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 31, 1917

### Germany's Submarine Results

(New York World, Feb. 23)

IN discussing Germany's ruthless submarine war, British officials naturally lean to reticence, German officials to exaggeration. It is not hard to account for the discrepancies between the statements of Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral von Kapelle, Minister of the Navy. Taken together, they indicate conclusively that Germany's submarines, freed from all restrictions, are falling far short in the first three weeks' operations of attaining the mark set for them at Berlin, the destruction of 1,000,000 tons of shipping a month.

Sir Edward Carson admits the loss in the first eighteen days of February of steamers over 1,000 tons, British, Allied and neutral, aggregating 268,000 tons. Reports from all sources up to February 22 show total losses of 323,034 tons, including small sailing vessels, trawlers and fishing-smacks. This is less than one-half the average the German submarines must maintain to reach their announced goal. Nearly one-third of the ships sunk belonged to neutrals.

Against these figures, in Germany's behalf, Admiral von Kapelle has nothing to offer except the general charge of systematic concealment on the part of the British Government. He admits that "it is difficult to give definite figures," but insists that the results achieved have exceeded the German navy's expectations. Official assurances so vague are not convincing in the face of daily figures published by Lloyd's.

No more does the remark of the German Minister of the Navy that, while all the submarines have not returned to their bases, no reason exists for believing that "even one U boat" has been lost, carry conviction. Sir Edward Carson plainly says that in eighteen days there had been forty encounters of British ships with German submarines, and gives instances showing how by different methods enemy submarines had been captured or sunk. Yet not a word will he utter about the total number destroyed. On that subject, since the beginning of the war, the secrecy of the British Government has been impenetrable.

The one purpose of Germany in its ruthless submarine campaign has been to starve England into submission. Its threats have been directed against neutrals and enemies alike. It has boasted that whoever enters the "barred zone" shall perish. But so long as German submarines destroy less than one ship for every hundred that arrive at or leave British ports in two weeks, and so long as arrivals and departures reach nearly 13,000 for eighteen days, the submarine campaign against Great Britain's food supply must be ineffective and disappointing to the champions of the Tirpitz policy.

### 'Where Are Those Submarines?'

(New York Journal of Commerce, February 19)

THERE has been a good deal of mystery in these last few months about the appearance and disappearance of those prowling submarines. It is difficult to get authentic information about their movements and their whereabouts, except when they succeed in sending trading vessels of some sort to the bottom of the ocean. Neither side in control of war news seems to have any objection to having that known. One evidently wishes to have it blazoned abroad for the effect of "frightfulness," and the other has no objection as it is likely to hurt the perpetrator more than the victim. Both may have motives for not making known what becomes of the submarines between whistles. If they are being captured or destroyed the side that is using them will not admit it, and the other side will not want to have it known so as to lessen the chance of continuing to put them out of commission.

It is an interesting tale which an engineer of the Mongolia, of the Atlantic Transport Line, is reported to have brought over with him from

## China's Final Decision

(Peking Gazette)

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish a translation of a memorandum by Mr. Liang Chi-chao—whose counsel has hitherto proved decisive with the Premier in connection with the war—issue—in which an immediate declaration of war against the Central Powers is advised. His argument seems open to the construction that China should forthwith declare war against the Teutonic Powers because such a declaration would not result in actual warfare between the latter and this country. We are not sure that this is a wise presentation of a great problem. Whilst no responsible and well-informed Chinese can deny the absolute necessity of further action in the sense of war against Germany and of bringing Austria-Hungary within the range of the action already taken and to be taken against Germany, the international weakness of China is a factor in the problem that must determine the precise method of solution to be adopted. The method suggested by Mr. Liang Chi-chao appears to overlook the value of this factor in that it involves action independent of either the Entente or America. If China were truly free to select her course, we take it that none would be found to disapprove a method of solution which would assert the independence of this country in its relations with foreign powers. It may seem a humiliating question to ask, but a sense of realities insists upon knowing whether we are free so to act.

The point, we are afraid, is hardly debatable. The entire diplomacy which the Chinese Government has hitherto pursued in connection with its German policy implies—and the implication is but a recognition of fundamental facts—that, in existing circumstances, China is not altogether free to act against Germany without specific reference to other Powers. This, obviously, must be accepted as a postulate. But what is neither a postulate nor a wise diplomacy is the policy towards which the Government has been tending—or drifting—since its memorable reply to President Wilson, committing China to an association with the United States regarding common action against Germany. The words must be repeated in order once more to rivet attention on the danger of the diplomatic breach of faith which the Government is certain to commit unless a sense of seriousness replaces—at the eleventh hour—the Mandarin empiricism now ruling decisions of state.

"The Chinese Government being in accord with the principles set forth in Your Excellency's note and FIRMLY ASSOCIATING ITSELF WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

With all the emphasis at our command, we have in previous articles stated that any departure from the war-policy to which China has committed herself in the reply to the American invitation is unwise—morally and as a matter of high policy. No serious Government can reply in the sense in which the Chinese Government answered the American note and on the morrow of it initiate negotiations contradicting the implied undertaking contained in the communication to the Washington Government. We have to insist that it is a grave matter for the Chinese Government to promise support to America in her action against Germany and to violate this promise in order to show "sincerity and frankness" to Japan by joining the Entente in circumstances subjecting Chinese foreign policy to Japanese dictation—or, if you prefer it, Japanese advice. We must not be misunderstood. In demanding that China should associate herself with America, we do not in the least suggest or imply that the Chinese Government should abstain or re-

frain from entering into negotiations with the Entente as a whole regarding war-measures and the discussion of such non-war-aims of China as the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities, the revision of the Customs Tariff and the repeal or amendment of the military provisions of the Boxer Protocol. Our object is less to discriminate in favor of America than to formulate a war-policy which shall enable China—to express it in the Chinese way—to show "sincerity and frankness" not only to Japan but to the European members of the Entente and also to America. The formula that we urge is not that China should join the Entente under Japanese advice or what not, but that CHINA SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH THE ENTENTE IN ASSOCIATION WITH AMERICA. This is not a mere exercise in words. There is a vital difference of meaning. The policy towards which the Chinese Government is dangerously drifting—and which has the approval of Mr. Liang Chi-chao—is one which aims at securing for China certain material advantages unconnected with the war and at the same time pleasing or placating Japan. These advantages are what we have classified as the "non-war-aims" of China, because they cannot come within the purview of the Peace Conference which, we take it, will be limited to the discussion and settlement of the issues and problems arising out of the war. That the policy is influenced by the desire to placate Japan—to show "sincerity and frankness," as the Mandarin way has it—is abundantly demonstrated by the significant silence observed in Government circles and in the pro-Kuo Wu Yuan press regarding the fate of the historic land of Shantung, than which there is no more sacred piece of Chinese soil and even Alsace-Lorraine is not more nationally French nor the Trentino more truly the heart of unredeemed Italy. And yet not a thought or word has been said as to the future of the province where our great Sage lived and taught and died. We say it again that no Power has intervened in the war without including in its war-aims the recovery of some "unredeemed" land. Turkey hoped to recover Egypt; Bulgaria promised the territory which the second Balkan war deprived her; Italy was free to reconquer the Trentino and Trieste and convert the Adriatic into an Italian sea; and Rumania was to assist in the conquest of Transylvania and part of the Bukovina for herself and was also promised a "rectification" of her frontier along Bessarabia. China alone—America, fortunately, has no territorial grievance—this country, we say, is the only state that will enter the war afraid or careless as to the fate of a province larger than England without Wales and more populous than either France or England.

Why is not even a word whispered about this great limb of China when we are advised by Japan and the Premier's counsellors to break faith with America and join the Entente for reasons largely of a mercenary nature? Is it because the Government and its Chinese advisors—who are patriotic men—do not care for Shantung? Not at all. But they both fear and wish to show "sincerity and frankness" to Japan. That is why the brave soldier who is leading the nation and his sagacious counsellors dare not utter—nay, breathe—a word concerning the most authentic war-aim of China in all the muddled negotiations now in progress with the Entente. We do not, however, imply that it is not discreet on the part of the Government to abstain from raising the question. We realize, just as much as the Premier and his advisors do, that it would be highly embarrassing to the European members of the Entente to bring up the matter for discussion now, whilst Viscount Motono would not hesitate to reveal his mind to the Chinese Minister at Tokio regarding Chinese "duplicité and tergiversation," with a warning that the mail-fist of Japan would soon be felt by Peking if this "unfriendly" attitude did not cease immediately. But we have insisted that if China joins the Entente and raises for settlement certain questions and is completely silent regarding Shantung, she is certain to find herself bound to the "satisfactory understanding" which Viscount Motono informed the Japanese Diet on January 28 "exists among all the Allies" regarding the "future disposal" of German territorial possessions seized by Japan. It is to avoid this calamitous dilemma and at the same time to secure for China the satisfaction of her legitimate desires, if she is to advance along the lines of development which have yielded efficiency and power to all modern states, that we have urged and once more plead that China should associate herself

with America in order to co-operate with the Entente in circumstances which shall enable her to render all the material assistance incidental to her joining that league of Powers, but avoid both binding herself about Shantung and embarrassing the European members of the Entente on the point during the continuance of the war.

In other words, we argue for a war-policy which shall yield China the material benefits desired by the Chinese Government with a postponement of the question of Shantung to the Peace Conference. In the face of the China-Japanese Treaty relating to Shantung, concluded under pressure of the ultimatum which ended the negotiations in connection with the Twenty-One Demands, China cannot join the Entente with such a reservation of the question without entitling the Japanese to construe the same as an "unfriendly act." Largely through cowardice we hold, Yuan Shih-kai and his advisers were forced to agree to the Japanese demand for what an American would describe as blanket endorsement of any terms to be reached between Japan and Germany regarding Shantung at the end of the war. As long as this Treaty stands unrevised, any attempt of China to raise the question of Shantung outside the Peace Conference is open to be construed by the Japanese as unfriendly conduct. In these circumstances, it is clear that the only war-policy consistent with the vital interests of China is one enabling the Chinese Government to secure the revision of the Shantung Treaty at the Peace Conference by action which, whilst avoiding the present discussion of the issue, will entitle this country to raise it at that great assembly of nations. This cannot be compassed by China joining the Entente. But that and more than can be gotten by this country becoming a member of the Entente are gifts for us if honor and the sagacity of a child can but guide the Government in this great business. Let us join America in circumstances which must inevitably make of us the ally of the most powerful democracy in the world and a nation whose largesses of gold and service to the Allies must win her that leadership of the nations, which no force can seize but the moral appeal of stupendous strength harnessed to the work of assisting the right and crushing the wrong.

What we mean may be gathered partially from the New York messages in today's issue, reporting the proposed extension of a billion credit to the Allies and President Wilson's decision to ask Congress for authorization to extend such a credit, as well as the magnificent thought expressed by the President's organ, the New York World, that the American nation should make an outright gift of one billion dollars to France. Think of this expression of the creed of high service, and deny it—if you can—that the end of the tragedy in Europe must find America the trusted leader of the nations with that hegemony of the world which has been proven to be beyond the capture of Germany, armed with the most amazing organization of material force known in history, but won by the resistless moral power that lies in the conception of service and its practice as easily as autumn leaves yield to a passing breeze.

With the opportunity to avail herself of all this immense strength, China would indeed be distraught if she further hesitated to grasp the hand which America has held out to her. By the side of the Power that must lead the nations to a world, fashioned anew by the pressure and weight of the dead bodies of the youth and manhood of Europe, and resettled on a foundation guaranteed by the abolition of conscription, the prohibition of the manufacture of arms and munitions of war and the establishment of some supernatural system to adjust the rights of nations in the sense of law, it will not be difficult for China to realize her legitimate desires and her war-aims. No one would deny that the negotiations in progress between the Chinese Government and the Entente would never have been conducted on their present low level—in the spirit of the huckster with a set of great Powers decrying the value of Chinese intervention in order to beat down the price of such intervention—if China had formed a third group with America and THIS GROUP had negotiated with the Entente regarding the "desires" of the Chinese Government. Personally, we are not in favor of the continuance of the present negotiations, because they are dictated by a narrow and unenlightened view of the world-system to be organized under the power and influence of post-war forces and ideals and of the place of China and her relation to other states in the new international re-arrangement. The revision of the Boxer Protocol and of the Customs Tariff are just a couple of the great series of "running mortgages" imposed on this country

partly through the inefficiency and sins of an alien dynasty and partly through the dexterity of certain Powers in exacting "rights and privileges" which a nice sense of correct dealing would not approve.

Be this as it may, there is no doubt but that the government and the progress of China as a modern nation are seriously hindered by the existence of a mass of anomalies—defined in treaties, agreements, letters and even verbal understandings—which have ceased to be either just or reasonable since the downfall of the Manchus and ought not to be suffered further to stifle the development of the Chinese nation. But adequate discussion and settlement of this vital question cannot be attempted with a single group of Powers or at a moment when a narrow conception of international rights still reigns. This great question must be reserved for a special Conference of the Powers in treaty relations with China at some early date following the Peace Conference. At such a Conference if China is properly represented by some of her Western-educated sons, she is certain to receive at the hands of the nations the right to live as an independent and free country with its strength consecrated to the work of democracy and the service of humanity.

And we venture to suggest that Mr. Liang Chi-chao will greatly strengthen the cause for which he summoned the nation to revolution against the usurpation of Yuan Shih-kai, if he will re-write his memorandum and advise Premier Tuan Chi-jui—

(1) To instruct Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington who is undoubtedly one of our ablest Ministers abroad, to inform the American Government that China completely associates herself with America regarding common action against Germany, giving him all the requisite power to discuss and negotiate direct with Washington whatever is necessary to this end. The transfer of all negotiations from Peking to Washington is imperative if the same are not to be obstructed by the "friendly" intrusion of those towards whom we have hitherto shown an unusual degree of "sincerity and frankness;" and

(2) Cease the present negotiations with the Entente; and in association with America, approach Mr. Lloyd George and his War Cabinet with an offer of Chinese assistance—to be preceded by a declaration of war against the Central Powers—in return for (a) a seat at the Peace Conference; (b) an Allied promise to assist China to convene and to attend a special Conference of the Powers in treaty relation with this country to be held immediately after the conclusion of the Peace Conference for the discussion and settlement of a list of treaty and other rights, privileges and restrictions affecting China, with a specific undertaking to consider favorably at least the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities for a reasonable period, a fair and just revision of the Customs Tariff and the amendment or repeal of the military provisions contained in the Boxer Protocol of 1901; and (c) the immediate postponement of the Allied quota of the Boxer Indemnities pending the assembly and decision of the Special Conference.

We suggest that if Mr. Liang Chi-chao will be pleased to counsel the Government in the foregoing sense he will redeem himself from the charge of having submitted to the Authorities a memorandum uninspired by statesmanship and vision and somewhat suggestive—to express it in homely words—of a man deciding to take a leap in the dark in the hope that he may fall on his feet!

### In-Shoots

The man who tells the right kind of lies is always an agreeable cuss.

A hell upon earth awaits the wife of the boy who is mean to his mother.

The figures on the other fellow's speedometer are always plainer than those upon our own.

Some children do not know what a good fellow pa is because they do not visit bar-rooms.

At the end of the honeymoon the bride realizes that peaches and lemons look very much alike on the tree.

There is something wrong in the makeup of the man who does not rejoice at the success of his friends.

The man who is full of war talk is not necessarily dangerous. But none will dispute that he is something of a bore.

### New Clothes For Old

The new German Imperial Clothing Department has applied to its duties an amount of sartorial erudition which appears to have excited immense enthusiasm throughout the Empire.

In a volume entitled "Establishment of Just Prices for Old Clothes," the Department describes in masterly fashion every conceivable mishap to which clothes may succumb. It traces their decline and fall. Finally it divides the worn habiliments of the nation into three main classes. These

are defined in the following delicious fashion:—

Quality One—Good. This includes scarcely worn suits, cloth neither faded nor injured, lining neither torn nor patched; trousers may show traces of boot blacking under the front tuck and of fray under the rear tuck, provided the knees and seat reveal only faint signs of shabbiness.

Quality Two—Medium. Abundantly used but well preserved, collar lapels may be faded, shows a little shiny, buttonholes slightly frayed or spotty; lining torn in places or patched; trousers may even reveal a faint shininess from sitting, with emphatic signs of use around the pockets and at the extremities.

Quality Three—Bad. Much worn, with evidence of bad treatment, pockets, collar, and seams worn through; buttonholes torn, and very spotty; lining broken and unpatched, seats patched and cloth as a whole shiny.

Owners of sack suits, summer and winter overcoats, extra pairs of trousers and mantles, the Government announces, will receive on their cards entitling them to buy new clothes rebates amounting to 30, 20, and 10 per cent of the prices paid in peace times, according to the category to which the second-hand garments are assigned. Frock coats and all that appertain to them, for reasons which seem sufficient to the Government, are banished entirely from the "good" class.

A still severer decree is pronounced against "Schmoking" suits and frock coats with "phantasy" waistcoats, which are admitted only into the "bad" class. Finally the Government sternly declares that garments that are moth-eaten nor from which the signs of prodigal eating, i.e., "grease spots," have not been removed will forfeit all rights of purchase as clothes and be appraised merely for their value—as rags.



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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Strange Idea That There Is No Sound Where There Is No Ear

By Garrett P. Serviss

I HAVE lately received from many different correspondents, in various places, questions all relating to a single topic, which I should not undertake to answer if they were not so clearly indicative of a widespread state of mind



which seems to me inconsistent with valuable thinking. The gist of these recurring questions is contained in this: "Is there any sound where there is no ear to hear it?" One, more specifically, asks: "If a tree falls in a forest, beyond the reach of any ear, does it make a sound?"

Of course the whole question rests upon the definition of the word "sound," and disputes having a basis of that kind lead only into mental quagmires. In medieval times they were the pabulum of the "schoolmen," or "scholastics," who filled the in-

tellectual atmosphere of their day with "darkness visible." I would earnestly advise everybody who has not time to waste, and who wishes to really train his mind, and to acquire useful knowledge, to avoid all such vain speculations.

Napoleon was justified in his contempt for the "metaphysicians." What have all the "philosophical systems" done for the world? What practical achievement can be credited to them? They have not endowed mankind with any inventions. They have made no discoveries. They have not widened the habitable world, or increased its productiveness. They have not ameliorated social conditions.

They have not made the surroundings of human life pleasanter, easier, or more endurable.

The study of them is intellectual tennis or golf. In their own field they have introduced no light, caused no real advance. Does somebody call up the name of Plato? What did Plato do but breed by his speculations an endless progeny of word-spinners? Archimedes was worth to mankind many Platos. Newton, in service to thought, was worth many more. Edison put in the balance against Plato would make him kick the beam. Emerson, although fond of reading, or at any rate of quoting Plato, was too shrewd a Yankee in his mentality

to try to set up, or to follow, a "philosophical system." All the "philosophers" in Germany's long line of them have only been a damage to her. Metaphysical speculation has not helped or advanced religion, but only clouded it. Wherever it has touched poetry it has withered the flower.

Young man, avoid mental mists, and try to think clearly about things, and the relations of things, that come within the range of your senses. These are the only things that you can apply true reasoning to, because they are the only things known to us, while we are in this world and this state of being, that are verifiable in their nature. They are the proper subjects of education. And they will not lead you away from God—as mere speculation may.

Now, as to that question about sound, how shall it be answered, assuming that some quibbler has befuddled you? Tell him that while it is true that "sound" is a word describing only an effect and not a thing, and that this effect can only be produced where there is something, such as an ear, to be affected, yet the scientific conception of sound includes its cause and that this cause is a real thing, viz., a series of waves in the air.

When these waves strike upon the drum of the ear they set it in vibration, and the vibration being conveyed into the nerves of the head produces the sensation called sound.

But these waves are entirely independent of the ear, and they, in their turn, have a cause, that cause being a shock given to the air by some material thing, such as a falling tree crashing to the ground. Then remind him that it is not necessary to take a purely imaginary case, such as that of a falling tree in the depths of an untenanted forest, to illustrate the fact that the cause of a sound may act without producing the corresponding effect usually ascribed to it, for you can get a better illustration and a more illuminating one, by placing a deaf person beside you when a tuning-fork is struck.

You hear the sound, but your deaf companion does not. Yet the waves of sound are there just the same for both of you, the only difference being that your ears are in condition to be affected by the vibration and his are not. There are sounds so high pitched

that no human ear can hear them, but their existence can be rendered evident to other senses than that of hearing, and there are grounds for believing that insects, and perhaps other animals, can hear those sounds, which lie beyond our gamut of audibility.

The same quibble is often indulged in with reference to light. If there were no eyes to see it the sun would continue to send forth the vibrations in the ether which produce the effect of light when they strike an eye. We are perfectly justified in speaking of the light of the sun, or the stars, as traversing space in all directions, although it is true that the effect called "light" is only produced where those vibrations reach an object

capable of transforming them into a particular kind of sensation. There are more than enough intellectual will-o-the-wisps in existence to trouble us without wasting our reasoning powers with mere plays upon words.

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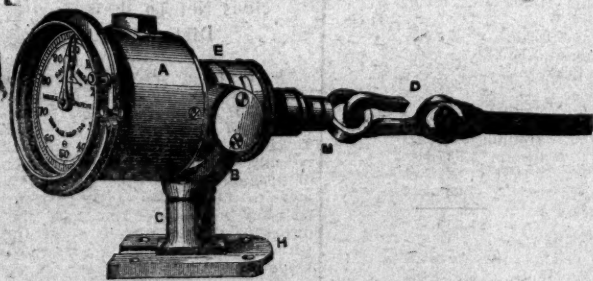
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## The Long, Hard Way By James J. Montague

There's a little, weary fellow with a pencil in his hand. Vainly struggling with a problem that he cannot understand. Not a very complex problem, but the simplest little sum. Is a great and dreadful labor when the answer will not come. Anyway, it's no use trying, there are dozens more to do. Many dreary pages of them, till one works the whole book through. Where's the sense to all this study, when you find at every turn That no matter what the task is there is still too much to learn?

Now and then I stand beside him, and explain that by and by. He will work out all his problems, and find all the reasons why. All the troubles that perplex him, like the mists, will fade away. He will know his Book of Knowledge to the very end some day. Then he bites his stubby pencil with a brave, determined smile. And attacks the awkward numbers he had ranged in rank and file. But the figuring still falters, and long ere the clock strikes eight. And it's time to voyage to Dreamland he's asleep beside his slate.

Pretty tough to be a youngster, pretty hard to make things bright. When one looks through years of lessons and can see no hope in sight. You and I can stand beside him and can whisper in his ear. All the old and threadbare maxims that are meant to carry cheer. But we know we're talking idly, in our inmost hearts we know. That the way grows ever harder, never mind how far we go. And though many is the number of the pages that we turn. In our endless Book of Knowledge there is still so much to learn!



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Reserve Fund ..... 24,000,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie

& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser

le developement du Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France. Banque

de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour

favoriser le developement du

Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Peking.

Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.

Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.

(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau

chende) Newchwang, Vladivostok.

Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama.

Dalny (Dalren o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Tael,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on

application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

titles of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and

Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities

in China, and domestic exchange a

speciality.

Credits granted on approved

securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and

dollars with interest, may be open-

ed on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on

fixed deposits, in both taels and dol-

lars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account in Tael at the rate of 2

per cent per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or

over \$100, will be received at one

time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-

ceived in one year from any single

depositor whose credit balance shall

not at any time exceed the sum of

\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per

cent per annum will be allowed on

the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on de-

mand. Accounts will be kept either

in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the

option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with

Pass Books in which all transactions

will be entered. Pass Books must

be presented when paying in or

withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle

de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.

15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Govern-

ment of the Chinese Republic on

January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and

Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour

le developement du Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and

Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits on ap-

plication.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 1	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	2 40	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	5 30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 ..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	18 ..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	19 ..	San Francisco	Peris maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	20 ..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 31	5 00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	2 40	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	5 30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	8 00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 30	Kobe & Osaka	Komane maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 ..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7 ..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	10 ..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 ..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 ..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Ywata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	15 ..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 15	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	22 ..	London etc.	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	29 ..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 31	8 30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	1 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yankee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	1 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yankee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	1 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	1 A.M.	Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	2 40	Ningpo	Hsinchi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	2 40	Ningpo	Hsinchi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	3 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yankee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	5 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	5 D.L.	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	7 ..	Hsinchi	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	7 ..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	7 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	10 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Pennine	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	19 ..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 31	..	Chinwangtao	Kiangling	Chi.	K. M. A.
Apr 1	1 A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	1 9 00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	5 3 30	Daluy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	8 3 30	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	8 D.L.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kwangsai	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	4 7 1	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangling	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	4 10 00	Wailaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	6 10 00	Tsingtao and Daluy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 31	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	..	..	Wuhsung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 1	M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	2 M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	2 M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	3 D.L.	Chinwangtao, H'ow & Swatow	Wuhsung	Br.	B. & S.
..	3 D.L.	Wuhsung & Chinwangtao	Wuhsung	Br.	B. & S.
..	3 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Taiwan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	4 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	4 M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	4 M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	5 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	5 M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	5 M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	6 M.N.	do	Taiwan	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	6 M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	7 M.N.	do	Nankai	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 M.N.	do	Taiwan	Jap.	N.K.K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 29	Ningpo	Hsinchi	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	30 Ningpo	Hsinchi	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N. S. N. Co.
..	30 Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
..	30 Swatow	Irene	888	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
..	30 Hankow	Tungchow	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	30 Hankow	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
..	30 Hankow	Wuhsung	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
..	30 Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 31	Tsingtao, Daluy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	31 Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	30 do	Tachang	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	30 do	Tachang	1362	Br.	B. & S.
..	30 do	Chanson	1280	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	30 Newchwang	Felching	904	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	30 Foochow	Hsien	1830	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	30 Tsingtao	Shuntien	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	30 Hankow & Canton	Kwangtse	1298	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	30 Hankow etc.	Miyazaki maru	496	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30 Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Hsinchi	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	30 Ningpo	Hsinchi	2868	Br.	B. & S.
..	30 Ningpo	Hsinchi	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	3760	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4283	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3988	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	R. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nankin	Portina	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Mar 25	Hongkong	Glengyle	596	Br.	Glen Line	CILW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Hungley	596	Br.	Glen Line	CILW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Kwangtse	1298	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	CEROW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Romany	2579	Br.	A. P. Co.	US
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1953	Ger.	Melchers	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1953	Ger.	Melchers	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melbah	406	Am.	S. O. Co	SCOW
Feb 25	Cruise	Romany	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Mar 15	Balkpapan	Sikang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 10	Tsingtao	Sikang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 10	Hongkong	Sikang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
Mar 25	Cruise	Stor-Nordiske	3314	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, the 31st inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 31 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, April 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, 2,925 tons, Captain Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI.—The Str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsinchi, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 2nd Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 3rd April, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, Chartered as Kiangping, March 31. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kwangse, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave on Tuesday, April 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons, Capt. Maki, will leave on Monday, April 2, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, 11,000 tons, Capt. Maki, will leave on Monday the 2nd April 1917. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucny, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning. Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

## Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... Apr. 1  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... Apr. 7  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... May 5  
(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to  
B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
Special representatives.  
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai.  
Telephone 5056.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	ruise	Cincinnati	Am. cr.	3213	10	314	Brumby
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Musocay	Am. fr.	190	2	47	Fryan
JP	Feb. 1	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	248	6	20	Timberlake
CP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villabos	Am. g-b.	376	6	36	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Winnington	Am. g-b.	1342	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The s.C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED  
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO







# Business and Official Notices

## AVIS

Avant-hier et hier, les Allemands qui résident encore sur la Concession Française, ont été munis, par les soins de la Police, d'un permis de séjour, les autorisant à circuler librement sur cette Concession.

A partir d'aujourd'hui, il est interdit aux Sujets Allemands, non munis du permis de séjour, de pénétrer sur la Concession Française.

Les Sujets Allemands, domiciliés sur la Concession Internationale ou sur le Territoire Chinois et qui pour des raisons d'affaires, auraient besoin de se rendre sur la Concession Française, doivent adresser une demande motivée au Chef de la Police Française qui statuera.

Toutefois, il est bien entendu que les Sujets Allemands qui ont quitté la Concession Française, dans le but de se soustraire aux formalités du permis de séjour, ne pourront, en aucun cas, obtenir l'autorisation d'y revenir, quel que soit le motif invoqué.

Le Chef de la Garde,  
(sgd.) N. SCHMIDT.

Shanghai, le 30 Mars, 1917.

## NOTICE

German residents who still reside in the French Concession, and who have yesterday and day before yesterday reported themselves to the Police, and have been granted a permit, are now at liberty to reside in the above Concession.

After today, those German residents residing in the French Concession, who have not so registered themselves, will be forbidden to enter the French Concession.

German subjects living in the International Settlement or in Chinese territory, and who for business reasons wish to enter the French Concession, must ask for a permit, stating reasons and other particulars, from the Chief of Police of the French Concession, whose decision in the matter will have to be followed.

Germans who have quitted the French Concession, in order to avoid going through the formalities notified to them by the Chief of Police, will not be able, on any occasion, to obtain authorisation to re-enter the Concession, whatever may be the reasons given.

(sgd.) N. SCHMIDT.

Chief of Police,  
Shanghai, March 30th, 1917.

## NOTICE

ON assuming the management of the Shanghai Branch from 1st April, all foreign cheques, bills, receipts and other documents signed or endorsed by this Bank, will bear my sole signature.

Bank of Communications.

(signed) CHAO CHING HUA.  
Shanghai, 30th March, 1917.

13273

## BILL SMITH

BETTER LATE  
THAN NEVER!  
IF YOU  
HAVEN'T'S  
BEEN  
DRINKING  
"ELEPHANT HEAD"  
DO IT NOW

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants



## The Season's Event !!!

### HILL'S BAZAAR

OPENS

On Monday, April 2nd

At 119 Szechuen Rd. corner Peking Rd.  
(Opposite the Chinese Post Office)

FOR 12 DAYS ONLY!

\$50,000.00 Worth

Of New Spring and Summer

Outfitting Goods and Household

Linens at Prices positively

lower than last year, owing to

favourable exchange.

THE GOODS COMPRISE:

Bed Linen

Table Linen

Curtains & Curtainings

Bath & Face Towels

Voiles & Piques.

Embroidered Voiles,

Flouncings

Spring Suitings

Dress Fabrics

Dainty Lingerie.

Longcloths,

Madapolams

Organdies

Lawns

Calicoes.

Underwear

Hosiery

Footwear

Raincoats

Bathing Suits.

In fact everything appertaining

to Men's, Women's and

Children's Wear

Note:—The proprietors of Hill's

Bazaar stand at the back of the

following guarantee:

"Every article offered at this

Bazaar to be lower in price than at

our last bazaar, the quality in some

instances being even higher."

Local residents who did not receive

our descriptive catalogue, please

communicate with us and we will

forward one.

Bazaar will be open for 12 days

from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

Don't confuse our Bazaar with the

so-called cheap-sales, clearance sales,

etc. At our Bazaar you are offered

perfectly New Goods at low prices

on the principle of "small profits—

Quick turn-over" so don't miss this

opportunity.

for

Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"

and subsequent sailings of these

steamers.

For further particulars apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean

Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. 181-182

13210

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs, for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting	\$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table	1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade	1.00 for 70

Chung Hsin Road (Just opposite the S. N. Railway station)

(近寶山路在中興路口)

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have established a branch office at No. 4, The Bund, and all shipping business formerly carried on for us by our agents, Messrs. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha (Coasting Service) and Messrs. The American Trading Co. (Trans-Pacific Service) will be transferred to us on and after April 1, 1917.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA  
H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

13208

## LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 31 "TINA"

April 2 & 3

"THEODORE & CO."

Wednesday and Thursday

April 4th and 5th

The Latest Farce Comedy with Music

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"

Friday, April 6th

NO PERFORMANCE

Saturday, April 7th

The Worlds Popular Musical Comedy.

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

The plans of the remaining performances now open at Moutrie's.

The Batu Aiam (Johore) Rubber

Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Fourth Annual General

Meeting of Shareholders will be

held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-

hai, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of

April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Transfer Books of the

Company will be closed from the

26th March to 3rd April, 1917,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.

General Managers

Shanghai, March 16, 1917.

13096

Sun Life Assurance Company

of Canada

NOTIFICATION is hereby

made that on and after the 1st

April the above company will open

their own offices at No. 3G Peking

Road, under the management of

Mr. W. D. McCallum.

W. D. McCALLUM.

Manager for North China.

NOTIFICATION is hereby

made that on and after the 1st

April we the undersigned will cease

to be the Resident Secretaries of

the above company.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.

13264

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING MEETING, 1917

THE entries for the Spring Race

Meeting will close at the Grand

Stand, at 5 p.m., Today, 31st

March, 1917.

Members leaving Entries at the

Grand Stand are requested to

deposit them in the Box in the

Secretary's Office labelled "Entries

for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

13210

The Anglo-Dutch (Java)

Plantations, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Seventh Annual General Meeting

of Shareholders will be held at 13

Nanking Road, Shanghai, on

Thursday, the 12th day of April,

1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the

Company will be closed from the

5th April to 12th April, 1917,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.

Secretaries & Managers

Shanghai, 29th March, 1917.

13254

## NOTICE

I have taken over charge of all affairs as successor to the late Louis Bourgeat, lawyer, 81 Rue du Consulat.

A. du Pac de Marsoulès.

Docteur en Droit.

Shanghai, March 30, 1917.

13276

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2434.

LOAN OF 1897.

THE debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1897 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1917, from which date interest will cease.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917 at par. This option will terminate on June 30, 1917.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 29, 1917.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917. UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangsue Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

13261

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY and MONDAY

(7th and 9th April, 1917)

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 31st

March, 1917, at 6 p.m., at the

Club House, 126 Bubbling Well

Road.

THE DERBY CUP (Value \$2,000)

comes off some time after the

Shanghai Spring Meeting, 1917,

and the date will be announced

later. The ENTRY will also be

closed on Saturday, 31st March,

1917, at 6 p.m., at the Club

House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

13246

Nos. 5 and 6 Shantung Road

Chinese Hospital Compound.

TO BE LET. Two foreign dwelling

houses, six rooms, servants' quar-

ters, etc., small garden. Apply to

E. Pugh, 7 Hankow Road.

13228

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in